Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, Sharpe Facility — Formerly Sharpe Army Depot — NPL

FFID: CA997152083200
Size: 724 acres
Mission: Receive, store, and distribute supplies, materials, and equipment
HRS Score: 42.24; placed on NPL in July 1987
IAG Status: IAG signed in March 1989
Contaminants: VOCs, heavy metals, petroleum/oil/lubricants, and pesticides
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: $52.8 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $39.0 million (FY2015)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for All Sites: FY2003
Five-Year Review Status: Planned

Lathrop, California

Restoration Background

This facility began operation in 1941 as a supply and maintenance center. Activities at the installation have included overhauls, repairs, painting, paint stripping, metal finishing, and degreasing of aircraft and heavy equipment. Investigations have identified 152 sites: 8 groundwater plumes and 144 contaminated or potentially contaminated soil or building sites.

A remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for groundwater was completed in FY91, and a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in FY93. Per ROD requirements, the two interim groundwater extraction and treatment (air-stripping) systems were upgraded to treat and control the migration of trichloroethene (TCE) plumes. A third system, using air stripping and carbon adsorption, went into operation in FY95 to capture the depot's central area plume.

Between FY85 and FY98, 71 underground storage tanks (USTs) and sumps underwent removal and corrective actions and 57 sites were closed. Approximately 10,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed and disposed of during this period.

In 1995–1996, approximately 500 cubic yards of pesticide-contaminated soil was removed from the former pesticide mixing area. An installationwide RI/FS and a risk assessment were completed, and the proposed plan was prepared. The final ROD for Operable Unit (OU) 2, the sitewide remedy, was signed.

During FY97, the installation completed a removal action for lead- and chromium-contaminated soil at Sharpe's former industrial waste treatment plant pond and submitted the final closure report. Four USTs were removed, and two were closed. The installation completed design of an in situ vapor extraction remedy for TCE-contaminated soil.

During FY98, a pilot in situ bioventing project was completed at UST Site 17, and a natural attenuation (NA) study began. Lead- and chromium-contaminated soil was removed from Sites S-3 and S-26. Analysis of Sites S-30, S-36, and S-33/29 showed that remedial action (RA) was not required. Installation of in situ soil vapor extraction (SVE) systems was also completed, and the SVE systems began operation at TCE and volatile organic compound (VOC) sites P-1A, P-1B, P-1C, P-1E, and P-6A. Analysis of 10 TCE/VOC sites showed that RA was not required per ROD criteria. A dense nonaqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) study at Site P-6A showed no locatable DNAPL pools and recommended installation of an additional groundwater extraction well.

In FY99, preparation of RA reports recommending no further action (NFA) began at the 3 metals sites and 10 TCE/VOC sites. Preparation also began for an RA report for Sites S-3 and S-26. The water management plan was finalized, and an in situ oxygen release compound pilot study at Site 147 began. Nine USTs were removed at the installation's fuel station. The updating of the environmental Web site also was initiated.

FY00 Restoration Progress

RA reports were completed for OU2 metals sites S-3 and S-26. Operation of the SVE system at OU2 sites P-1A, P-1B, P-1C, P-1E, and P-6A continued. Operation of three TCE air-stripping groundwater pump-and-treat systems also continued, per the OU1 ROD. Three-dimensional groundwater modeling was performed as Phase I of RA process optimization.

RA reports for 3 metals NFA sites and 10 TCE/VOC NFA sites were not completed due to a lack of funding. RA reports for TCE/VOC SVE sites P-1A, P-1B, P-1C, P-1E, and P-6A were delayed due to additional operational time required to achieve ROD cleanup levels. Implementation of in situ technology at remaining UST sites was delayed due to a lack of funding and absence of required concurrence from regulatory agencies.

Plan of Action

- Complete RA reports for 3 metals and 10 TCE/VOC NFA sites by end of FY01
- Complete RA reports for TCE/VOC SVE sites by end of FY01
- Implement RA (NA or in situ technology) at remaining former UST sites by end of FY01
- Continue operation of the three groundwater treatment systems and implement remedial optimization by end of FY02
- Complete OU1 interim groundwater RA report by end of FY02
- Complete OU2 installationwide preliminary closeout report by end of FY02
- Complete 5-year review in FY03

FY01 Funding by Phase and Relative Risk